

The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

TO THE PUBLIC.

With this issue of the Sentinel, the editorial control of the undersigned ceases—absolute physical exhaustion demanding the withdrawal of

H. F. KEENAN.

The Senate has passed the bill making provision for a survey of the Lower Mississippi in order to provide a complete system of levees. The present suffering in Louisiana is doubtless the immediate cause of this action. The war and the subsequent neglect of all southern interests by the national government, together with the transformation of the state government into a den of thieves and adventurers, prevented the expenditure of any money in the repair and construction of levees. The flooded river finally gathered strength enough to break through its weakened barriers and spread desolation over the country. Thousands of people were reduced to starvation and the disgraceful sight was witnessed of a great portion of the American people reduced to beggary and eating the bread of charity. The awful lesson of the famine in India was repeated in our own borders as a warning against unjust government. The system of tanks and canals for the irrigation of the rice fields of Bengal, which had been constructed by the bounty and freight of great native princes was suffered to fall into decay, while the European conquerors draw away the wealth of the land to squander in the west. The revenues were spent in costly military establishments rather than in the repair of public works, and it came to pass that millions of the subjects of a civilized nation became dependent on the rainfall for a supply of food, and were left without the means of hoarding it. No wonder that Indian famines have become periodic. It behooves American citizens, however, to put themselves beyond the power of the elements. One Louisiana famine is enough.

In the Southern counties wheat harvesting has been in progress for several days. Hence, the occupation of the chronic croaker about what may befall the crop is gone. The lightning may strike the wheat stacks or an incendiary may set them afire. But such causes are unlikely to produce a general failure or seriously to affect the finances of the country. The yield of wheat in Southern Indiana is represented as wonderful. Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Putnam county, lately made a visit to different portions of Gibson county, and he thinks very many fields will give an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre and some will go as high as thirty. Thus far the season has also been generally favorable for corn, of which a good stand is upon the ground, promising an immense yield from the unusual breadth planted in the spring. With these prospects before the farmer, it is not an easy thing for him to keep countenance and lower his chin much below the proper point. Good crops are an assured fact, and good crops mean good times in spite of adverse conditions in the business world. It will be demonstrated within a few months at the farthest that these circumstances are much more effectual than legislation to bring relief to the business and temporary paralysis of the country. As an experiment in economies, it will be fortunate, if congress shall get away from Washington having done nothing in the way of heroic remedies for hard times. For then it will be seen how confidence based on natural recovery from the panic is sufficient for the emergency and how a healthy prosperity will grow out of it. If the fortunate escape from congress doctors is made without a prescription, no malicious wish of the defeated quacks can avert the restoration of better times, a better and healthier habit of business and a valuable lesson to the country. Should it be otherwise and a currency law be created, though the good times might come, there would be a chance for dispute still as to the causes which produced them.

The mockery of civil service reform with which the administration has so long gilded the people, has finally been laid aside as useless. It has served its turn. It was created doubtless for two purposes—to deceive well meaning republicans with the hope of a political millennium and to serve as a defense against the attacks of the opposition. It answered the expectations of its creators admirably in both regards. With such gentlemen as George W. Curtis at the head of the reform movement, who can wonder at the delightful visions of the future triumph of virtue and merit over iniquity, incompetence and money which dawned upon the soul of the enthusiastic partisan? Every ambitious school boy in the country held his head six inches higher at the thought of the good time coming in which he should step through the portals of a competitive examination into the desirable mountains of the public service. How many men turned once again and voted the republican ticket at the back of that delusive phantom! As for the opposition, though somewhat skeptical, they were silenced. They had only asked to have the thieves put out of places of public trust so that the stealing might cease through the land, and, behold, here was something offered that surpassed their most sanguine expectations. They would have been content to see partisans hold office in the good old style, provided they possessed the moderate amount of decency and capacity which has over been esteemed sufficient for a public servant, but when they were offered integrity, ability, and impartiality—receiving fruit cake when they had merely demanded bread—they were awed into admiration. The force however has been played out and the curtain has at last fallen on the cunning contrivances by which the public were so long and pleasantly deluded. Now that even the managers of the business acknowledge the deception, is it not time to take up the cry of

reform. Let us have no more shams but a real purification of the public service. Trickery will not again save the guilty. Let the people adopt in this matter the motto of the old Scotchman: "Who cheats me once, shame on him; who cheats me twice, shame on me."

There is the highest authority for holding that a house divided against itself shall fall. Applying this declaration of divine wisdom to the situation of the republican party, it is easy to foretell its defeat. The story of its fall seems to be simply a repetition of that of the democracy. Differences of opinion and sectional dissensions will inevitably triumph over the cohesive force of political organization. On the currency question, which is the most vital issue of the day, the republicans of the east and west have come into direct antagonism. The party in Maine and Vermont declares emphatically for specie payment, and the party in Indiana and Illinois proclaims a determined faith in irredeemable paper money. In no one of the New England or Middle States can the republicans go into the coming campaign as avowed inflationists with the slightest hope of success. The popular opinion is so strongly set upon the financial question that it is considered a mark of ignorance in regard to the theories of political economy to advocate the increase of our circulating medium, and a man who actually believes in the good results of such a measure would be almost ashamed to say so. On the other hand, shrewd politicians in the West maintain that no party can march to victory save under the banner of inflation; and to advocate the contraction of the currency is to risk popularity. The conventions of the republicans of Maine, Vermont, Illinois and Indiana were the conventions of men of different parties calling themselves by the same name. To use a celebrated comparison, the most adverse opinions and interests have long lain side by side in the republican organization without recognition or conflict, like mortal enemies in a dark room, who spring up and grapple with each other when a light is brought in. The hour of political illumination has arrived. The dissensions among the leaders were long since perceived and acknowledged, but at last the rank and file have become aware that they too have their differences. When Senator Morton and the president differed on the financial issue, more was meant than the mere disagreement in judgment between two men. The bitter dissensions of thousands were represented in their conflicting opinions. This currency question, affords, however, merely a leading and typical illustration of the general process of disintegration taking place in the great party. The temperance issue is a wedge fully as dangerous to its unity. Illinois republicans either do not believe in temperance legislation or else they dare not speak their real sentiments. Indiana republicans have stronger faith or else they are a little bolder, while the party in Maine is prohibitionist to the uttermost. In regard to the treatment of the Southern states, the same variety of opinions prevails. On civil service reform there is no unity. Perhaps there is no single point in which the members of the party are in harmony except the pride with which they are wont to appeal to the history of the organization. Even that sentimental bond is breaking, for not a few republicans are becoming ashamed to look over their shoulders at the distant glories of the war, lest their eyes fall upon the putrid remains of the Credit Mobilier, the Salary Grab, the Custom House frauds, the misgovernment of the District of Columbia and the Southern states together with the ruins left by the last financial storm. Some of these men will soon awake from the enchantment of the spell which lurks in the mere name of republican.

When the celebrated New York ring was threatened with exposure, its chiefs resorted to one of the most desperate expedients ever attempted to secure an avenue of escape. By pre-arrangement the office of Comptroller Conolly was entered by burglars, the safe was blown open and the vouchers for the expenditures under the ring administration were destroyed. This desperate remedy proved an utter failure. The pretended burglary deceived no one. The officials detected in this deliberate scheme for destroying the evidences of their guilt were from that hour doomed men. In the history of the District of Columbia ring there is also a preconcerted burglary; but before the atrocious malice of this latter plot the futile effort of Conolly looks like childish innocence. The Tammany thieves worked simply to clear themselves. The Washington thieves schemed for the destruction of an innocent man. The full details of the plot are given in the New York Sun, from which the following brief outline is condensed. The members of the Shepherd gang conceived the idea, when the investigation of their misdeeds began, that it would be possible to turn public opinion in their favor and terrify their enemies by one bold stroke. They selected as a victim Columbus Alexander, a prominent gentleman of Washington, who had been one of the memorialists against the Ring, and was active in bringing its members to justice. Assistant District Attorney Harrington was the manager of the strange drama of which the denouement was to be Mr. Alexander's ruin. In the investigation of the affairs of the Ring, it was found that the books of John O. Evans, chief contractor under Shepherd, were so defective as to be worthless as evidence. In this fact lay the first germ of the plot. To J. C. Nettleship, the treasury department detective, was entrusted the working up of its details. His first step was to engage one Michael Hayes, a New York detective, to wait upon Mr. Alexander with the story that the books presented by Evans were fictitious and that he had the genuine ones in his possession and would dispose of them for a consideration. Mr. Alexander refused to pay anything for the offered evidence, beyond the cost of transporting the books from the point where they were concealed to Washington. The first move therefore, which was to establish an actual secret understanding with Mr. Alexander, was a failure. The plotters, how-

ever, were not discouraged. It would be enough to procure strong circumstantial evidence of such understanding. It was arranged that Hayes should secure an assistant with whom he should enter Harrington's office on a certain night in April, blow open the safe and depart with a bundle of papers supposed to be of the highest importance. With these his comrade was to set out for Alexander's house. In the meanwhile Harrington who was supposed to be warned in an anonymous communication of the proposed robbery would be on hand with sufficient assistance to follow the man with the bundle of papers to Alexander's house and arrest the latter in flagrante delicto. The intended burglary was duly announced by the proposed victim of it, and preparations were made to receive Hayes and his fellow robber, one Benton, a New York convict. There was present to witness the eventful burglary, Harrington, Major Richards, chief of police, a detective, Boss Shepherd's brother, and another congenial spirit. They saw the burglars enter, heard them tinkering at the safe, and finally heard the explosion which blew it open. Richards, who was evidently not in the plot, wanted to get to business in the usual way by arresting the robbers, but his ardor was held in check. The burglars came forth, the subordinate rascal bearing the papers, for Hayes had stipulated that he should be allowed to escape, as it would be inconvenient for him to be locked up several weeks, while Benton's time was by no means valuable, and he was used to stone walls and iron bars. After walking a little way together they separated and the watchers followed Benton. This was doubtless Alexander's salvation, for the fellow was unfamiliar with the locality, and had to search for the house under the eyes of his pursuers. When Richards wanted to take him in custody the answer was that the man was merely an agent and the chief thing was to catch the principal. Finally Benton found Alexander's residence, under the guidance of officers of whom he made inquiries, and rang repeatedly at the door bell. The sound could be heard distinctly by those without but failed to awaken the family. Richards then arrested Benton who now lies in jail waiting his trial, at which Harrington will appear as prosecutor in behalf of the people. Verily the originator of this plot must have been deeply read in the intricacies of the modern dime novel. Such a piece of ingenious villainy is refreshingly rare in real life.

The republican convention closed its labors early yesterday afternoon. The single session of the day was marked by the speech of the chairman, General Harrison, who performed the onerous duties of presiding officer in admirable style, the nomination of a state ticket and the adoption of a carefully prepared and elaborate platform. Full details of the proceedings will be found elsewhere. No extended notice of the candidates is necessary as they are, with one exception, veterans in the public arena. They are at present incumbents of the offices to which they ask a re-election, and have proved themselves able and honorable gentlemen. The new man in the field, John M. Bloss, is apparently well qualified by natural endowments and educational acquisitions for the place for which he has been put in nomination. With the single criticism that the habit of returning the same men to office repeatedly, is a growing evil, it may be well to pass to the consideration of the platform. It was one of Machiavelli's favorite maxims that a ruler should have upon his lips, at all times, professions of the most liberal and exalted sentiments, no matter what his actual conduct might happen to be. Party platforms are happy illustrations of the Italian politician's theory. That adopted by the convention yesterday was even more than usually profuse in those elegant platitudes incident to such occasions. In the long introduction to the declaration of principles, the usual appeal is made "with pride and confidence" to the past history of the republican party. It would be well, as years pass on, to add that this appeal is made to the remote past of the party; for there is certainly nothing in its recent history for any man to be proud of. At best, the accumulated virtues of other days will soon be overdrawn, if no new capital be added. The various disgraceful pieces of official corruption and misconduct which the introduction to the platform unskillfully enumerates were detected by the press of the country, and whatever action the party took, it was driven to, under the lash of public criticism. No plunder has been restored that was not absolutely wrong from the hands of the transgressors. No official was sacrificed whom the public indignation would spare. Williams is still attorney general. Richardson has been promoted to a position in the court of claims. To say that the republican party has already done full justice in regard to the rascals of which its servants have been proven guilty, is the most unwise declaration that could be made at the present crisis, even granting that the convention believed the statement. It proves that there is little hope of reform from a party that has so poor a conception of the treatment due to knaves. It is pretty bold to claim credit for redressing wrongs, which, at best, two years ago were said to have no existence save in the slanders of the opposition. The introduction is remarkable, as containing the following tardy tribute to the memory of the Horace Greeley, "done to death by slanderous tongues." Speaking of the republican party, the preamble says: "It has so conducted public affairs that at the last presidential election one of the ablest and most earnest defenders of its policy was accepted as the democratic candidate for the presidency." It might have been well to add that it so conducted public affairs as to force into the ranks of the opposition William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, and Charles Sumner. To be forsaken by the virtuous and noble is a strange source for enology. The democrats may retort, in their platform, that the honors are easy, since many of the most trusted leaders of the republicanism of to-day are the deserters from the ranks of its own most desperate mercenaries, such as

Butler, Tremaine and Logan. The first resolution makes profession of regard for the unity and equality of the nation. It is simply an amplification of the celebrated phrase "Let us clasp hands over the bloody chasm." The sentiment is a noble one, but not a whit nobler to-day than it was two years ago on other terms. It is well to get even the promise of better things from the party responsible for the usurpation in Louisiana, the beggary in South Carolina, and the misrule all over the south. The "acerbities of the past" will certainly be good things to get rid of. The second resolution starts with the assumption that the varied interests and pursuits of the country can only be harmonized through legislation. It would be worth while to let them alone for a few years to see whether any interference is needed. They might possibly harmonize themselves. If this resolution means anything, it asserts the necessity of legal enactment and supervision for the development of agricultural and mechanical pursuits, the settlement of our public lands, the transportation and marketing of products, the encouragement of manufactures, and the equitable distribution of wealth. Such a sheaf of contradictory nonsense has rarely been bound together. To complete the resolution, it should have been stated also that the convention would take measures to have the lion lie down with the lamb, and the thistles bring forth grapes. The third resolution advocates the inflation of the currency. The increase is to be measured by the wants of the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, but nothing is said of a gauge by which to measure those wants. The object of this resolution is said to be, to prevent combinations of capital from controlling the currency. It is the unstable and uncertain character, which a changeable financial policy and continual official interference in the business of the country have impressed upon the currency, that puts the public at the mercy of unscrupulous schemers. The proposed remedy is a desperate one. It is setting back to sea amid the first faint signs of land. The fourth resolution seems to be aimed at those laws, of which we have hitherto been so proud, for the encouragement of the inventive genius of the inventive Yankee. The fifth resolution acknowledges that debt of gratitude, "still paying still to owe," due to the soldiers of the great war, and promises the extension of the limits of the bounty and pension laws. The sixth resolution fairly pledges the party to the support of what is known in temperance literature as local option and civil damage legislation. The action taken was told and determined, in the face of the threatening memorial addressed to the convention by the German editors of the state. There is not in politics or morals a more delicate matter to handle than this of dealing with the remedies of temperance. The great want at present is not so much temperance legislation as the creation of a public sentiment that will sustain the law when passed. There would then perhaps be little need of its enactment. Such an expression of opinion by a great party will doubtless go far towards strengthening the temperance sentiment now existing. Republicans will have no temptation left for paltering and double dealing on this subject. The seventh and eighth resolutions are expressions of opinion on narrow and definite matters. The former advocates a feasible reform; but the latter promises one of those far-off blessings to which this generation of politicians will never allow the people to attain. The ninth resolution is a strong one in favor of our common school system. Should the system ever be attacked the resolution may be useful. The tenth resolution endorses the president and his administration as well as the representatives of the state in congress. How the tail of the platform fits the head it is impossible to see, since the financial policy of the president is attacked, his Louisiana interference rebuked, and the disgraceful frauds of the past two years of his government are condemned, at least by way of implication, in the former part, and the man mainly responsible is praised in the latter. Consistency is evidently not one of the jewels with which Indiana Republicans adorn themselves on great occasions. Perhaps the discrepancy is due to some of those differences in regard to matters of detail alluded to in the preamble to the platform.

It seems that the temperance issue in the Indiana campaign is destined to give rise to a far more dangerous political agitation—namely, a contest of races or nationalities. The temperance people, however provoked, should beware of allowing their zeal for reform to hurry them into a proscription movement. Whatever party makes the question of nationality a test in the campaign will certainly be without the sympathies of the better part of the community. The question whether any other legislation, beyond the customary licensing and regulation of the liquor trade, is necessary for the good of society is an issue between American citizens only. It is clear that some of the politicians, who probably care very little for the success of the local option measure, are taking advantage of the lines which divide parties to foment old race prejudices and thus win the election at all hazard. Victory is all they care for, no matter what ruin follows it.

What is called the German element of the population, is to a great extent responsible for such a state of things. Naturalized citizens of German birth form a class apart, mainly on account of their language. Dissimilarity of language is a sort of barrier between them and their neighbors; and it is only the second generation that acquires such a complete control of the English tongue as to use it with ease and confidence in mixed society. Add to this difference of speech the facts, which naturally follow from it, of separate schools, separate churches, and separate newspapers, and we have a variety of causes tending to isolate the German population in a great measure. More important even than this isolation is their natural tendency to organization. This secures a perfect harmony and union of the element throughout the country. Such unity is not the result of any effort, made with malice prepense to secure political influence,

but is the effect of the sociable, aggregative character of the people, partly natural and partly acquired under the perfectly organized governments of Germany. A perfect network of associations binds them together through their turnverleins, saengerfests, schutzenfests, sterbvereins and religious unions. They have learned to feel and appreciate their own strength and to underrate that of others. It would be wrong to say that, under so many temptations, they have forgotten that they are Americans rather than Germans; but in matters especially affecting their own interests, they have certainly made the mistake of putting forth their claims as natives of Germany rather than as citizens of the United States. In the former character, they have a right to glory. National achievements in arms, arts, industry and letters have given it a pure and noble lustre. But it is in the latter capacity only that they are entitled to consideration in American politics. The action of their editors of this state, professing to speak for their fellow countrymen and offering terms of offensive and defensive alliance to every party convention, is a blunder of this sort. If the authors of such a movement really understood its nature, this act might be properly characterized as a strange piece of impudence. Why should a German citizen, more than a native American, assume to dictate the policy of either party on the liquor question. The subject is one for the delegates to consider, and the party should be supported or opposed by each individual in his independent capacity as he approves or disapproves of its principles.

The republican party is to no small degree responsible for the attitude which our German born citizens assume in politics. They naturally fell into the ranks of that organization and the reckless leaders of it were not content with the support of the Germans singly, but desired to secure the alliance of the element as a whole. Every means was taken to isolate and consolidate the German vote. The newly naturalized citizens were taught the fashion of marshaling in solid phalanx to the polls. They may not readily forget the lesson. It becomes the republicans under the circumstances of the present campaign to deal fairly with the spirit which they have fostered. It looks bad to see the politicians of Indiana, simply because new issues have arisen, turn with opprobrious epithets upon the men whom they have heretofore petted and praised, vituperating the very qualities which they eulogized. The organ of the party has already opened fire upon them in a style which is coarse and offensive without being effective. It has set to work deliberately to widen the differences, deepen the distinctions and foment the prejudices which exist among the different elements of our society. If the Germans have flung down the gage of nationality it has stooped with eager haste to pick up the glove and accompanied the action with taunts and insults. Every honest man will deprecate the renewal of the old struggle of twenty years ago. As yet there is scarcely fair ground for a crusade against our German citizens, as such, and it looks as if the republicans, their late allies, were beginning one simply with the hope of devolving out of the passions of the community a new force, by means of which they may carry the election.

An exchange gives a table based upon estimates from the election returns of 1870, showing the relative proportion of what is perniciouly called the German vote. The figures are probably distorted, yet they give some idea of the great numbers of men who are slowly breaking away from the republican party:

	German	Democratic	Repub'n
	Vote.	Vote.	Vote.
Illinois.....	43,426	144,000	168,000
Indiana.....	15,971	180,000	137,000
Iowa.....	11,019	97,000	108,000
Kansas.....	3,407	20,000	41,000
Michigan.....	13,122	85,000	100,000
Minnesota.....	17,771	39,000	63,000
Missouri.....	24,713	104,000	163,000
Nebraska.....	3,233	9,000	11,000
Ohio.....	35,541	205,000	220,000
Wisconsin.....	20,491	79,000	77,000
Total.....	161,831	884,000	675,400

No fault can be found with this movement save that both deserters and deserted seem determined to put it on the wrong basis. If it were claimed that these men moved to-

PERSONAL.

Salvini appears as "Samson" in New York.
Mrs. Scott-Siddons has safely arrived in Liverpool.
Louise Chandler Moulton will pass the summer in Pomfret, Vermont.
Mrs. Devereux Blake has been invited to deliver the Fourth of July oration before the Library Association at East Orange, New Jersey.
Mrs. Wynkoop, a strong minded female of Chicago, has opened a real estate office and admitted her husband as an equal partner.
Miss Dargon, who lately gave some very successful readings in New York city, and is well known upon the stage, has just sailed for Ireland, in quest of health.
Miss Lillian Edgerton, one of the most attractive and popular of our lady lecturers, is announced with a brand-new lecture with a striking title by the American Literary Bureau.
Mrs. A. E. Richardson is engaged with Sydney Howard Gray in making a history of the United States for Mr. William G. Bryant. When the history will be when it is finished is the latest literary conundrum.
Miss Mary Abbott, of Concord, Mass., has been complimented by Mr. Huskin for her copies of some of Turner's finest pictures. They are on exhibition at the English National gallery, and are said to be among the best copies of the artist's works ever made.
Miss Fanny Hodgson Burnett, a young lady of Tennessee, whose story, in the Lancashire dialect, of "Sally Tim's Trouble" excited so much attention in Scribner's Monthly, still continues her stories for that magazine.
At the last regular meeting of the Philadelphia radical club, Mary E. Tillotson and Oliver F. Shepherd, two forcible indicators of the opinion of the Vineland reformers, appeared before their audience and displayed the beauty of pantaloons upon their own persons.

THE SOUTHERN CALAMITY.

AN ADDRESS BY ONE WHO KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS—THE IMMEDIATE DANGER OF STARVATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The St. Louis Globe of the 18th inst. gives the following abstract of an appeal by Dr. V. O. King, of Louisiana, in aid of the suffering people. He said: The mission with which I am intrusted to the citizens of St. Louis from New Orleans, brings me before you as the immediate representative of 70,000 starving people. You have already been generous, and Louisiana thanks you for your generosity, but she believes that you will be more generous still, could you but know the appalling destitution and misery under which she is bowed in sorrow to-day. Much of the relief that was expected from other parts of our great country, and a still larger bounty that it was hoped would flow from your own city, have been withheld from a misapprehension that has been sad indeed in its consequences to us. I allude to the prevalent belief that the waters of the flood have receded to their beds, and that the people no longer call upon their neighbors for help. Unfortunately, but too truly, there are no facts to sustain this belief. It is true that the waters of the Mississippi have somewhat subsided, but it must be borne in mind that, when the river has fallen ten feet, the corresponding fall of the flood waters is not ten inches, and the reason for this is found in the peculiar topography of our alluvial district. The lands on either side of the Mississippi, as well as the valleys of the Mississippi tributaries, are much lower than the bases of these rivers, and therefore cannot be drained through the channels by which they were flooded. The waters of the overflow must be dissipated by the slow process of absorption, evaporation and a sluggish flow to the Gulf of Mexico, through the marshes and lakes with which Southern Louisiana abounds; and even these are rendered more difficult by occasional high water in the Mississippi. In 1856 the river remained at its maximum eighty-five days, in 1859 one hundred and twenty-five days, or nearly four months, and the flood of the present year is higher than in either of those years, or of any flood on record. So that we are left without data from which to compute the probable duration of our troubles, and the

WEAKENED AND SICKENED HEARTS of our people turn with melancholy forebodings to the future. It is estimated that the area in Louisiana alone now submerged exceeds 8,000,000 of square acres, or 12,000 square miles, and this embraces the most fertile and the wealthiest portions of the state. Twenty-six parishes, almost tropical in their climate, and pregnant with the promise of products that would give comfort to more than ten thousand homes, now lie desolated beneath the terrors of a cataclysm that threatens the people of half a great commonwealth with pestilence and famine. If you think, gentlemen, these statements are exaggerated, hear the language of the Hon. Mr. Croell, commissioner from Boston, and addressed to the Mayor of New Orleans. That gentleman visited our afflicted country after his city had contributed \$40,000 to the relief, to see if their munificence should not be supplemented by additional aid. He finds that it has "caused distress and destitution to a greater extent than represented in the first appeal to the great cities of the union, greater than is generally believed, and greater than can be conceived by those not acquainted with those vast flat alluvial lands. The calamity surpasses in ruinous consequences any that ever occurred in this country, or storm or flood during the present century." He further says: "I can not close without advising you to renew your appeal for help. Your resources for required relief are altogether insufficient. Put before the people of America the leading facts of this appalling famine. If you think, gentlemen, these statements are exaggerated, hear the language of the Hon. Mr. Croell, commissioner from Boston, and addressed to the Mayor of New Orleans. That gentleman visited our afflicted country after his city had contributed \$40,000 to the relief, to see if their munificence should not be supplemented by additional aid. 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